



CALIFORNIA GARDEN

IN THIS NUMBER

Aloes and Cactus
Shrubs for Our Gardens
Balboa Park Notes
Lathhouse
Fall Show, Sept. 15 and 16

JULY, 1923

TEN CENTS

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The California Garden

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POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA, JULY, 1923

No. 1

THE SCIENTIST IN THE GARDEN

By Alfred D. Robinson.

Recently I was introduced to an article in the Magazine Asia for March, 1923, headed "An Indian Master-Mind in Science" and I wish I dared disregard copyright limitations and quote from it extensively, failing this I strongly recommend a study of the original article and what I now write is in the hope of stimulating enough interest to persuade some to do so.

The master-mind belongs to an Indian, Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose and the interesting report of its action is by Waldemar Kaempffert, and that is all the credit any decent person or magazine should want.

As a matter of course the article opens with an half apology that a Westerner should have to credit a mere Indian with mastership but makes honorable amends thereafter.

The investigations of this scientist have dealt with life as manifested in many ways, but that which belongs in a Garden magazine has concerned plants. A theory of occultism long promulgated has been that life in the different kingdoms was a difference of quantity rather than quality and the results of Sir Bose's experiments certainly support it. Perhaps it required an oriental mind to investigate a carrot as a repository of all sorts of emotions, but this article says that with wonderful magnifying instruments of his own invention, this wonder man showed that a carrot jumped when pinched with a tweezer just as a human would when a flea nabbed him in a tender spot, and by the demonstration spoilt the appetite of a well known vegetarian.

Other experiments with the effect upon plants of ether, alcohol, shocks from sudden noise even justify those gardeners who have treated their plants as real folks and make it more than a probability that the reason certain people have such LUCK with plants is because they love them and the plants reciprocate.

In this connection it should be recalled that not long ago word came from France that a scientist there had succeeded in giving a dog and a plant the same disease and then with the same remedies recovered both, the

plant taking a shorter course both going and coming.

One of the most important phases of the work of Sir Bose will be in the use of his recording instruments in agricultural departments for by their means the value of fertilizers, etc., can be determined in a very short time.

A popular idea has also like many others gone into the discard and that is the supposed fondness for carbonic acid gas by plants. Far from liking it they choke on it and it is to be hoped our new tree planting commissioners will not have to suffer too much in the knowledge that every tree they plant in our vitiated town atmosphere is thereby condemned to a painful life.

It seems but just that the concluding paragraph of this absorbing article should be quoted, it is the summary of the result of his investigations in his own words by this man who has steadfastly refused to patent or in any other way profit financially from his inventions or discoveries.

"It was when I came upon the mute witness of these selfmade records and perceived in them one phase of a pervading unity that bears within it all things: the mote that quivers in ripples of light, the teeming life upon our earth, and the radiant suns that shine above us—it was then that I understood for the first time a little of that message proclaimed by my ancestors on the banks of the Ganges thirty centuries ago: "They who see but one in all the changing manifestations of this universe, unto them belong Eternal Truth—unto none else, unto none else."

I hesitate after that quotation to write more but I want to point out again that no longer need we mention love of flowers as a requisite for success with them and add an apologetic smile, we can go much further we have now a scientific basis for excusing at least the habit some have of talking to their flowers petting them if you will, greeting them with a hope for their well being in the morning. Does it not sound fantastic? Just as we had congratulated ourselves on reduc-

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ing all our gardening operations to mere chemical formulas, just when the time seemed only next week or next month when any kind of a plant could be produced to order, when our plant wizards would build anything for any conditions to specifications we are asked to accept the plants as our very very young brothers and sisters with a full set of tiny emotions. I well remember talking to an occultist, about rain-making, I think it was, and he said before we do that we must square ourselves with the Deva Kingdom and then he explained that the Devas were beings in charge of natural developments such as flower growth, etc., and added, of course they regard man as their natural enemy, he cuts down their trees, tramples their flowers and subdivides real estate, I am not sure he said that last, but of course he meant it. Truly the world is full of such a number of things that I am sure we should all be as happy as kings, a good deal happier than a lot of them.

SALIENT FEATURES OF NEXT MONTH'S WEATHER

By Dean Blake, Meteorologist, Weather Bureau.

In San Diego, mid-summer is reached in August, and it is during the latter part of the month that the mean temperature reaches the highest point of the year. The days are warm but not hot; the nights are always comfortable. In 52 Augusts, the thermometer has been above 90 degrees on but three days, and over 80 degrees only infrequently. Rain might be called an accident, so little falls. The prevailing direction of the wind is from the northwest, and the velocity moderate at all times. The highest wind recorded for any five minute period was at the rate of 25 miles per hour. There is an appreciable increase in the amount of sunshine over the preceding three months, and the majority of the days are clear with a small percentage of cloudiness.

UNIVERSITY ISSUES ANNOUNCEMENT OF NON-DEGREE CURRICULUM

The announcement for 1923-24 of the Non-Degree Curriculum at the Branch of the College of Agriculture at Davis, has just been received from the press and is now ready for distribution. The Non-Degree Curriculum, formerly known as the University Farm School, offers two years of instruction in agriculture to any one 18 years of age or older who has the equivalent of a grammar school education.

The purpose of the non-degree courses is to increase the earning power of young men in agricultural work by better fitting them for the operation of their own enterprises or for some definite position as trained, skilled employees; to broaden their understanding of the sciences underlying plant and animal pro-

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duction; and to familiarize them with the best farm practice.

Members of the University Farm staff are constantly being asked to recommend men for positions of responsibility, paying salaries of from \$75 and board to \$150 a month. These often prove stepping stones to higher positions. Among the calls most frequently received are the following: Assistant herdsman with various classes of pure-bred stock under skilled herdsmen, butter making in a commercial creamery; cheesemaker in commercial cheese factories; ditch tender for canal companies; vegetable buyer required by canneries and wholesale dealers in vegetables; ice cream maker in commercial ice cream factories, poultry foreman to take charge of commercial or state institution poultry plants; tractor operators and orchard foreman.

A copy of the Announcement of the Non-Degree Curriculum may be secured by addressing the Office of the Recorder, Branch of the College of Agriculture, Davis, California.

THE FALL FLOWER SHOW

The dates for the Fall Flower Show have been tentatively fixed as Saturday and Sunday, September 15 and 16.

BALBOA PARK NOTES

By John G. Morley, Superintendent of Park,

MELALEUCAS—METROSIDEROS AND CALLISTEMONS—Continued Article.

"Great minds run in the same channel." I was very much surprised to note in the June number of The Garden, a very fine contribution to the magazine by Miss K. O. Sessions, on Melaleucas and Callistemons, several varieties that I do not know were especially recommended. Miss Sessions' article, as well as my own, is from experience in growing the varieties mentioned, therefore, in this month's issue, I will extend the list somewhat and will also include three of the varieties mentioned by Miss Sessions. Only those that I have grown in Southern California will be mentioned.

Melaleuca Armillaris, also known as *Melaleuca Alba*, is one of the best for mass planting, the foliage is long and slender and during flowering season, August and September, has large cylindric spikes of white flowers. This variety has been grown for a longer period, and in the early days, more extensively, than any other variety. It is wonderfully drought resistant and thrives in alkaline soil, and also along the coast and will withstand the salt spray from the ocean without injury to the foliage. This variety should only be planted where there is plenty of room, as it gets woody, although the characteristic growth of the wood in its various shapes is excellent for use in making rustic benches, chairs and fences, and it lasts for many years when properly seasoned.

Melaleuca Huigeli, a very fine variety with white flowers,—grows erect, the foliage is a beautiful green, somewhat glabrous, and resembles very much in growth the shrub *Fabiana Imbricata*. It is well worthy of growing, not only for its beauty, but for its odd and characteristic growth.

Melaleuca Decussata, a very fine variety of spreading habit, with lilac colored flowers,—the foliage resembling *leptospermum lavigatum*, although somewhat larger, but not so dense. This variety, owing to its spreading habit, needs lots of room. It is fine for planting in alkaline soils and along the coast, and is very drought resistant.

Melaleuca Linarifolia. This variety is recommended both as a shrub and a small tree. As a shrub, it is one of the best of the family,—may be pruned to keep it to almost any size desired, or even used as a hedge,—flowers are white, foliage linear and very pretty in the young growth.

Melaleuca Micromeria, a very pretty variety with brick red flowers. If given good soil and attention, is well worth growing. A planting of this variety on the hillside overlooking Cabrillo Canyon, on the Quince street grade

in Balboa Park, has not thrived as well as it should, owing to very poor soil. Having seen it grown under good treatment, I can recommend it as one of the best.

Metrosideros Robusta. The shrub attains a height of five to seven feet, foliage is dark green and very stiff,—resembles to some extent *Callistemon Rigidus*, although not quite so narrow. The flowers are a very pretty reddish crimson, the bright yellow stamens giving quite a contrast,—in bloom during May and June.

Callistemon Rigidus, as the name implies, the foliage is quite rigid, linear, narrow and sharp pointed. The shrub has a very stiff and rangy appearance, but when in bloom, the large spikes of deep red, almost crimson, flowers are beautiful. This variety when grown in the garden in good soil and plenty of moisture, should be heavily pruned in the fall, and will produce an abundance of bloom the following season. There are some very fine plants in Balboa Park on the east boundary, between Ash and Cedar, on Twentieth street, growing in very poor soil, but giving an abundance of bloom every season.

Callistemon Salignus, a very graceful variety with slender, pendulous foliage, willow-like,—has very pretty yellow spikes of bloom. This variety is also recommended as a small tree,—not having grown it as such,—I can, however, advise it, grown as a shrub.

Callistemon Hybridus. Correctly speaking, I believe the groups growing in Balboa Park along Cabrillo Bridge, approaching from Sixth and Laurel streets, should be named *Callistemon Hybridus*. They are a seedling collection of plants that were purchased from the Beverly Hills Nurseries as a mixture. They certainly have proven their worth in the beautiful assortment of colors every spring during April and May when they are in full bloom. They have produced one of the most charming floral effects on the approach to the former Exposition Grounds. The colors vary from light to dark pink, several shades of red, crimson, purple and yellow, and there is one plant that has almost pure white flowers. Their habit of growth is also very diversified;—some are very slender and graceful,—others of stronger growth with heavier wood and foliage, and some have not only strong growth, but also very dense foliage. The foliage is even very interesting as it shades from very light to a very dark green, and some with a purplish color throughout both foliage and flowers. This is quite interesting from the point of raising seedlings where the hybridizing is promiscuous, with bees and other insects carrying the pollen from the dif-

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HYBRID WATSONIAS

The *Watsonia*'s native home is at Cape Town, South Africa. Some thirty native species are said to be found there. Eighteen years ago we found two of these in Los Angeles. There was the large pure white flowering *Ardernii* and the less robust smaller flowering brick red one known as the *Antholyza* species. With these two in my garden for a starting point, my first cross fertilizing resulted in some fine colors that could be grown as separate and permanent varieties. There were magenta, rose, coral, lavender and salmon.

During the following years and up to the present time after repeated crossings and recrossings I have gradually brought them up to more than fifty varieties, every one of good habit and character of growth, with a coloring markedly distinct each from the others. These colors range from the pure white *Ardernii* through shadings of cream and salmon, pink, lavender, cerise, and reds up to a decided crimson. With these variable colorings follows also a variation in stem and branching habits, and likewise variations in perianth and petal shapes.

The *Watsonia* is much like the *gladiolus*. The bulbs and the flat iris-like leaf stalk (incidentally the *Watsonia* belongs to the *Iridaceae*) closely resembles one another.

But the *Watsonia* bulbs, unlike the *Gladiolus*, deteriorate soon after being taken from

the ground and should not be kept any length of time in bins or exposed to the air. It is because of this that they cannot be kept for the market as our *Gladioli* are.

In loamy soil they should be planted about six inches deep, but in adobe, and they will do well in either, four inches is deep enough.

In the East *Watsonias* must be grown under glass. Nothing less than a six inch pot should be used. It is possible to start them early in four inch pots and as the season becomes suitable transplant them to the outside.

They are very sensitive to frosts. September is the best month for planting in this vicinity. They should never be planted after October. Their blooming season is from early April into June. They should be allowed to ripen up well after blooming and not taken up until August or September. They should be replanted promptly and never later than October. After planting they should be well watered and never allowed to become dry at any time till after blooming and the seeds are well ripened. The bulbs multiply by offsets and should be replanted as often as every three years.

Rand of Boston, in his book on bulbs, published in 1886, mentions some nine named varieties of *Watsonias* out of 25 varieties known to him. It would be interesting to learn if these are still being grown in that vicinity.

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The July & August Gardens

THE FLOWER GARDEN

By Miss Mary Matthews.

Continue the work of last month through the warm period, watering and cultivating afterwards. The soil will be very dry for weeks to come and where water is used, use in quantity enough to soak the ground down to some depth. If your yard is of any size at all you cannot have luxuriant growth and a small water bill. Of course the water is often wasted but rather that than not use enough.

Your violet bed can be renewed this month with good success. The secret of growing good violets is to have the soil moist and cool. Cannas, grasses and bamboos can be divided this month and reset. Keep them moist till the new roots are well established. One of the most decorative things in the way of a grass that we have is the Papyrus; this requires rich soil and abundant water.

Bougainvilleas can be set out or trimmed into shape as they make their growth during the hot weather. Pelargoniums or "Lady Washington" geranium, after they are through blooming, should be cut back—at the same time you can take cuttings of any that you wish to increase from stock. Pelargoniums like good soil and a sunny place, against a wall, if you have it. You can plant all tropical shrubs and vines, fuchsias, ferns and heliotrope can go in now in a shady border. Another thing that is well worth putting in now is the sollya, Hetrophylla, or Australian Bluebell. They belong to the family of Pittosporums,, are a little hard to start but are well worth the extra effort. They are climbers, but can be pruned into shrub form.

Lift your Watsonias, separate and put back again. Leave about a foot of the old growth as frequently the new growth has already started in the center.

Freesias, for early bloom, should be in by the middle of August. If you can put them in on the north side you will get flowers with more substance and longer stems. The new Rainbow Freesias are readily grown from seed and give flowers in about six months from planting.

Among the annuals grown from seed, sow now candytuft, which may be had in most all colors—also the perennial kind is very good and if planted now will give bloom in the late spring. Calendulas will grow and give bloom now anywhere. Lemon Queen and Orangeball are good. Sow a succession

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

By Walter Birch.

Now that the long expected summer weather has arrived you will need to give the growing and maturing crops in the vegetable garden more careful attention in the way of watering and cultivation than when the weather was cooler. Supply plenty of moisture and cultivate thoroughly to a fine surface. Of course you must discriminate somewhat with regard to the amount of water to be used, according to the nature of your soil. Heavy clay soil when properly cultivated to a good depth requires less water than the lighter and more porous soil which is usually well drained. In either case, well rotted manure dug in and properly mixed with the soil is a wonderful help in retaining moisture, as it forms the necessary humus in the soil, both for that purpose and the stimulation of plant growth. When working up heavy soils a month or two after the application of manure, it is wonderful how much easier the soil is to work and how much lighter it seems. In either kind of soil do not make the mistake that some people do of taking long range shots with a coarse nozzle on the end of a garden hose at spots here and there in the garden and flatter yourself that you will get results. At this time of year particularly, only thorough irrigation and proper cultivation will be satisfactory.

It is getting about time now to prepare that portion of your ground not at present in use, for the fall and winter garden. The spading and manuring necessary will give better results if done now, leaving a rough and open surface for the penetration of sun and air, so that next month you can go over the surface of the ground with hoe and rake and prepare a really good seed bed. On ground already prepared you can begin to plant either seed or plants of cauliflower and cabbage. Snowball cauliflower and Danish Ballhead cabbage are two of the most satisfactory varieties. Brussel sprouts are a delicious vegetable and can also be planted now, either plants or seed. If your location is warm you can still plant egg plant and peppers, plants, not seed. Celery plants can also go in as soon as they are available, likewise bush beans such as Stringless Green Pod and Ventura Wonder Wax. Beets, turnips radishes and lettuce will also give results.

You can still have many a tempting dish of sweet corn by planting now and later Stow-

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The California Garden

A. D. Robinson, Editor
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EDITORIALLY

A systematic agitation of the water question for San Diego seems to be in progress and so far the matter put forward has been from the view point of the producer and the seller. We are on the side of the user and buyer but that must not be taken to mean we are opposed in any sense to the development of our water possibilities to the limit, for to us that course seems to stand as a common sense proposition and not open to argument.

We do feel, however, that while to have the water is the prime factor to sell it CHEAPLY is nearly as important. Water in reservoirs beyond a reasonable insurance amount is the same as any other overstocked enterprise only worse because evaporation is our greatest consumer. We already find this condition that private developers of water are also going into land development and subdivision to get that water used for it does not mean a cent to them till they have a buyer. It is good business for our city to see that it sells all the water it can within the limit of safety. There is considerable disagreement as to where this limit stands, one exponent draws one of these over-worked charts like a weather map based on an increase of population, another says seven years' supply should be on hand. We are not prepared to enter into prophetic argument with the charter, but the seven year supply question can only be based on a study of rainfall during the period when we have authentic records since 1850 and that shows the following dry periods up to 1900. The first beginning 1856-7 ran five years below normal with rainfall of 4.78, 7.56, 6.59, 6.70, 7.76. All but

one of these exceeded last season's fall when following a wet year most dams spilled over. Two years came in 1862 with 3.76 and 5.25, the normal was exceeded then for four years followed by four short years again of 5.24, 5.06, 7.36 8.18, then came nine short years sandwiched with wet ones in 74, 76, 78, 82, 84, 86, 91, 93, 95, and the period closed with three bad ones of 4.98, 5.31 and 5.97.

We are quite aware that all these figures are dull reading no one hates statistics nor distrusts them more than we do, but this extract from the government report seemed necessary to combat the idea of hanging on to a seven year supply to play safe. There is only one period of as much as five consecutive dry years, one of four and one of three, from which it might be argued that five was comparatively safe insurance.

However, we feel that our brief is for the garden users of water. Arguing from that standpoint which is not so contemptible a one as it used to be we feel that Cheap water, cheaper water than other communities provide would be of immense value to this community. Our development of recent years is along the lines of parks, gardens, beautiful homes and they must have water to be beautiful, and cheap water. Whatever our water rates may be as compared with other cities is not a question. Our water rates want to encourage garden development. Do they do it? In this matter of hanging on to the water in our reservoirs it must be considered that though we have had these dry years we have had wet ones and the use of enough water out of our reservoirs to make room for a normal seasonal catchment would seem sensible. Supposing the private interests owning water stored today had an opportunity to sell their supply down to half capacity this season would they sell? We believe they would and show a proper sense of proportion in so doing.

We support the movement that comes up every once in a while in the City Council to temper the water rate to the large user on the land for he pays twice once in cash and again in beautifying the city.

How much politics leavens the present water agitation we do not know and don't care to be told we always keep in mind what a professor, a well known student and authority on our silva said, that the day must come when our population in certain areas would be restricted by our water supply. That time is not yet, but if it come it would certainly be better to hang out the Move On sign rather than load up beyond the comfortable capacity. Strange as it may seem folks can and do live elsewhere though we admit we don't know and cannot guess their excuse.

THE FALL FLOWER SHOW

Saturday and Sunday
Sept. 15th and 16th

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.



A San Diego Field of Belladonna Amaryllis

Aloes and Allied Plants for Southern California

This dry climate and often rocky and poor soil makes it desirable to cultivate those plants which flourish under such conditions. Moreover, such plants are very interesting, often bear brilliant flowers, many are winter bloomers, and besides they cannot be grown out of doors excepting in a mild climate—for they have a fleshy foliage which supports the plants through the long and dry season. Such plants will not stand cold weather. The list comprises:

Aloes, Yuccas, Agaves, Euphorbias, Sedums or Stone Crops, Echevarias, Cacti, Dasyliroids, etc.

In San Diego there are not more than ten (10) varieties of Aloes, we should have fifty (50). The specimens on Sixth street, the southwest corner of Quince, in the parking space are excellent examples of the large growing sort and winter bloomer, very attractive in its growth of sending out small plants about the old plant stems. Plant the off shoots in a well drained place and if the cutting is allowed to dry a few days or a week the better. Water sparingly until roots have developed and never over water any aloe. Aloes can be grown from seed and the rare varieties will be produced in this way.

There is a fast growing climbing variety, excellent to climb over walls or banks, has effective flowers of red and yellow during the entire winter and flowers of this same variety from Spain and Southern France are shipped to the Paris and London Flower markets.

There are six (6) low growing rosette type of Aloes in cultivation in San Diego. One so small it is useful for a broad border. Aloe Ferox is the latest variety to bloom during July, it has charming flower clusters of an old rose hue, very desirable for a cut flower.

Echevarias are commonly known as Hens and Chickens, and are used principally as border plants. There is a handsome native variety about San Diego with palest green leaves, heavily powdered so the plant looks almost white, hence its name *E. Pulvurulenta*. Along the bluff above the ocean and on all the Islands off this Southern Coast many interesting and beautiful Echevarias are to be found. *E. grandiflora* has large flat leaves and grows two feet high. Both flowers and plant are decorative and make a good porch or post plant for a sunny location, really more suitable for this climate than the formal *Arbor Vitae* so generally used.

Crassula purpurea is a fine large mustard yellow blooming plant for the winter, grows two feet or more high and is very decorative. Its leaves take on a fine brownish hue that is distinctive—hence its specific name. Another *Crassula*, with more fleshy leaves and all

green, bears brilliant yellow flowers, also excellent for a rocky or dry place—though not so distinctive as *C. purpurea*—but its massive green foliage has much value.

A variety of these sea cliff loving plants can be found on the extreme end of Point Loma.

Euphorbia splendens bears brilliant red flowers of excellent quality and daintiness and is an ever bloomer. A low hedge or a row against a yellow cement wall would be most decorative. Every garden should have a clump of it. It is one of the few LOW GROWING EVER-BLOOMING plants so desirable in our gardens.

There are two excellent Sedums—One a fine leaved variety so good for hanging baskets, the edge of urns, half shaded borders, rocky slopes, etc. The other with a coarse leaf but more showy flowers, both are white and free winter bloomers. The Sedums are an interesting genera of plants and excellent for ground covers and there are a large variety—we should have more of them.

The great Cactus family has friends and also foes and it is of great interest to travelers and as our climate is well suited to their favorable growth we should cultivate them more generously.

The night blooming *Cereus*, about five sorts all of climbing habit, are desirable because of their magnificent and extravagant flowers, white and yellowish white. Mrs. John Doane on Lyndon Road and the Misses Gilbert at Fir and Second have very large plants of *Cereus triangularis*. Mr. A. D. Robinson has a good plant of the round stemmed and almost thornless variety. They all prefer a half shaded location and some support. The *C. triangularis* has climbing roots that assist in its support. This is the variety so common at Honolulu growing on the stone walls.

Cereus spachianus, from Argentine, erect grower and decidedly thorny has very beautiful white blooms of good size—and though it opens at night it lasts 36 hours.

There are many beautiful blooming Cacti that have flat and thornless leaves that are particularly desirable for potted plants. The city of Riverside has a very excellent Cactus garden, and our Balboa Park should have the best in California because it has both the room and the climate. Cacti and the plants that look well with Cacti make a very interesting display and it is desirable that our Park Commissioners at least make a beginning. The strip of land between the car line and the auto road would seem to be a good location.

The *Mesembryanthemums* are a genera of plants that are excellent for ground cover and we have growing here quite a few varieties.



Lower California Cactus

The coarse green sort with large light yellow flowers is the best for its rich green foliage and rapid growth. The fine leaved grey sort with pale lavender pink blooms is the most generally used. The brilliant, bright magenta flowered sort and its two sports pure white and palest pink have a slender but coarse foliage and their flowers are very showy. Then the small leaved bright green sort with pure white daisy-like flowers is excellent for a tidy border 12 to 18 inches wide. Or for covering a gently sloping bank.

The bushy growing and large orange colored *M. aurantiacum* and winter blooming variety is one of the very best and there is a similar sort with bright lemon flowers but a summer bloomer. One other with small flowers, dark green foliage, of rapid growth and bushy form, has flowers of a variety of colors like burnished copper—and the dryer the plant is when in bloom the more beautiful the colors. A rank growth develops more magenta in the petals.

The parking strip beside the Coronado street car line has a good collection of the *Mesembryanthemum*. The common name for these plants is "Ice Plant", so-called because the local wild one has globules all over the leaves resembling ice drops and though we weed it from our gardens it is one of the most beautiful of ground covers along our roadsides and fields, particularly along the shore line and most beautiful in color when dry at this time of the year. The almost dry plant makes an attractive table decoration when laid on a plate or tray and full of interest to our tourist visitors.

Some of our young men or women with horticultural tastes should specialize on all these sorts of plants for in the future our local parks will need specialists in this class of plants and the collectors in the United States will look to us for their supplies. In the past Germany has led the world in this specialty, but under glass, and we should become the leader where these will thrive in the open.

K. O. SESSIONS.

BICARBONATE FOR MILDEW ON ROSES

A subscriber says that soda bicarbonate for mildew on Roses is perfectly effective under California conditions. It is used one ounce to one gallon of cold water. Bicarbonate of soda is nothing more than common baking soda. The soda dissolved in water is sprayed thoroughly over the bushes on three days in succession, and our subscriber reports that not a sign of mildew has appeared on the bushes so treated. She also says that mildew is the worst rose pest that California has, and that bicarbonate of soda does not disfigure the bushes as does sulphur and other sprays.—From Flower Garden, Sept., 1922.

YOUR CHECK IS YOUR RECEIPT

Following an ever growing practice and at the dictates of economy and common sense, in the future no receipt will be sent for subscriptions paid by check unless asked for as the cancelled check is in itself a receipt.

REGULAR MEETING OF AUGUST

It is expected that the work of fitting the Floral Headquarters in Balboa Park for occupancy will be far enough advanced to admit of holding the regular monthly meeting therein which event it will be held there in the afternoon. Announcement will be made through the daily press.

ROSECROFT OUT-OF-DOOR MEETING

The Floral Association will formally open the Rosecroft Lathhouse for the season on the afternoon of August the Seventh. After which date it will be open to the public between the hours of ten and four on Wednesdays and Sundays and you are asked to plan your visits in accordance.

THE GRAY GOOSE SAYS

Did you read "Battling With a Bird Bath", by Montague? The account is so very comical it must be true. These made-up funny articles in the papers cause one to carry his head in a sling after spraining his brains trying to find the joke. The actually has happened joke makes you "ha, ha," as you read. Montague's wife wanted to arrange her flowers for a floral show in something like their broken bird bath. He searches the city for another, finally buying one that weighs nearly three hundred pounds. He has a parlous, and for the reader, a hilarious time, getting it home. His wife gets a prize, but displays her flowers in the cover of an ash can, which was "just exactly what she wanted".

Hasn't that tale a familiar ring? Did you ever walk up and down every street in the town for something to complete a scheme, buy a misfit, then find in store room, or back yard, just what you wanted? Did you ever fuss with sifted earth and seeds to get some unusual plants then find a generous neighbor, or florist had just what you wanted? Did your husband ever bring home a whale when all you needed was a minnow?

The wrinkles such needless efforts make should be only those of smiling. A good sense of humor is the most comfortable to live with of all the saving graces.

Blessed is the man who can laugh at the joke on himself for his wellspring of laughter can never dry up.

THE FALL FLOWER SHOW

Saturday and Sunday
Sept. 15th and 16th

Hardy Shrubs and How to Grow Them

Kate S. Williams

Shrubs, deciduous and evergreen are as much a part of the well balanced garden as the lawn or flower borders. Many of them are as decorative as any foliage plant while others are highly useful as cut flowers and a well arranged planting presents an attractive appearance throughout the year.

Shrubs have many uses, such as a dividing line between the flower and vegetable garden, or between the lawn and uncultivated land beyond; as a back ground to a flower garden; for hedging unsightly building, fence or foundation, or they may be planted in a mixed shrubbery border in which case those of short, dense growth should be planted along the front of the border, graduating to the tall growing kinds at the back. In planting care should be taken not to overcrow, allow plenty of room for future development. The majority of the dwarf growing kinds may be set about three feet apart and the tall, strong growers about five feet apart.

Shrubs are best planted in beds which have been prepared by spading the soil at least a foot deep at the same time incorporating a generous amount of rotted manure or sheep dressing. Evergreens always come with a ball of earth on the roots which must not be disturbed, but the roots of other shrubs should be well spread out, any broken or bruised roots cut off. When the plant is set and the hole nearly filled with earth, a pailful of water should be poured in and allowed to settle, not so much because the roots need it as because it will settle the earth around them and prevent any formation of air pockets.

Planting of shrubs may be done in either fall or winter, fall preferably, after the first rains in the autumn. Root growth starts best at that time, and allows the plant to become "set" before the hot weather comes on. If shrubs are planted in a locality where there is much wind or strong sun, it is well to shade the young plants with either a yucca protector or a shingle, set to avoid the afternoon sun from burning the tender trunk and foliage. Many plants are lost by lack of such precaution.

Plant shrubs in masses of several of each variety, where possible, remember they are to form the frame work of your garden landscape and do not spoil the picture by dotting them all over the lawn and garden. Allow them to develop so that each will show its distinct character. Above all things beware of the man with the shears who has a mania for barbering them all to one model.

In pruning, remember that all early flowering shrubs bloom on last year's wood and

should not be pruned until after they have bloomed (otherwise the bloom will be destroyed for that season, at which time the old wornout wood should be cut away entirely, allowing the vigorous younger shoots to remain, shortening or cutting out weak growth.

All late flowering shrubs—altheas, hydrangeas, etc., bloom on wood of this season's growth and should be pruned in early spring, cutting back so as to induce a vigorous new growth.

All deciduous shrubs should have the tops well cut back when transplanted in order to promote a thrifty new growth.

There are two distinct classes of shrubs, the deciduous and the broad leaved evergreens. To the former class belong all those which shed their leaves, and are leafless in winter. While not so attractive during their dormant season, there is always a wealth of bloom during their growing season, and often a fine berried effect afterward which makes them more attractive than the other class. By interplanting with the evergreen shrubs, or alternating with those that carry foliage, the naked effect in winter is overcome. As to the list of deciduous shrubs and the best to plant, it is a great deal a matter of taste in choosing from the almost endless array of alluring subjects.

Happily there is no finality in shrub planting and where one has the room and grounds can plant, and seem never to be satisfied; for there is always "just another" lovely one or two that "must be had". But one of the main objects is to obtain as much bloom as possible from the shrubs planted and a studied assortment planted with regard to color and foliage, contrast, and differing blooming seasons affords a most thrilling opportunity for genuine pleasure and artistic show.

Then, too, in making a selection it must be borne in mind that those shrubs which will need but a minimum of water, or none at all, are more desirable than those that are naturally adapted to an eastern climate where rain falls all through the summer months. Another requisite is, that the shrubs will stand the rays of our hot California sun and not sunburn or wither in our dry air. Many of the plants herein mentioned as being desirable have the most interesting history, but it is the writer's object to give a brief description of each shrub as a guide to interested planters who may be anxious to plant ornamentals for home grounds, or to beautify suburban properties with a lot of well chosen

shrubs. Fifty years of personal observation and practical work in California, together with half that time "pioneering" with shrubs under adverse conditions, may perhaps qualify in giving advice to amateurs, or at least offer suggestions: Lilacs, if one is so situated, leads the list of deciduous shrubs, but as these shrubs have been given due consideration in the "Garden" will not give them any further time in this article.

Deutzias are very graceful. The dwarf gracilis varieties are especially valuable for planting in front of the more upright growing shrubs, hiding the bare stems of the latter by their abundant drooping foliage which reaches to the ground, completely covered at the end of May and during June, by the large clusters of fragrant, bell-shaped double white or pale rose flowers. Discolor, Scabra, and Villmornae are more upright in growth, also Pride of Rochester forms a large specimen 6 to 8 feet high. Lemoine, the great French hybridizer has crossed many of these various species, and has dozens of the newer hybrids which are marvelous when in bloom, and are wonderful as cut flowers. The requirements of this shrub are shade, or part shade, preferably by other shrubs and ample water. Many of the newer sorts are from Japan and China, and are uncomparable with the older varieties, showing such rare and dainty flowers that they have received many awards of merit, where shown. Weigelas (Derevilla) take high rank among the most popular flowering shrubs covered as they are in May and June by their large trumpet-shaped flowers in various shades of white, blush, rose, crimson and dark, maroon. The new Praecox varieties, introductions of Mr. Lemoine, are earlier flowering, blooming most profusely in May.

Some of the varieties, like Eva Rathka are perpetual bloomers throughout the entire summer. They are strong, vigorous growers, attaining a height of 6 feet, perfectly hardy, needing little water and standing in full exposure of sun.

Farr lists twenty varieties, but amongst the offering, Variegata is one to be recommended. Philadelphus (Mock Orange) the old sweet-scented philadelphus coronaris, has long been a close rival to the lilac in popularity and in the production of new varieties and through hybridization, Mr. Lemoine has accomplished almost as great results as with the lilac. There is great variation, both in the habit of growth of the different varieties and in their form of bloom. There are many dwarf varieties, with slender arching branches and small foliage, others have large foliage and vigorous upright growth, forming larger shrubs, but all are refined and beautiful, so that the different species and varieties can be grouped together most effectively. The pure white, fragrant bloom, both single and

double, in thirty varieties, is a shrub that is one of the "must haves" to make a garden complete. Our Mr. Wilson (Chinese) has sent us some wonderful subjects from China, well worth the trial, and expense. Berberis. Many new hybrids and species of berberis have recently been introduced, most of them from Central Asia, a few from the mountains of Chili and Argentine. They form an interesting group of shrubs of widely varying forms, but all highly decorative on account of their curiously colored fruit and leaves. Some are strong, upright growers, others low spreading, bushes, many having pendulous branches. A large number are evergreen shrubs with shining holly-like foliage. Some of the evergreen sorts are tender and need coddling", but as a general lot, stand sun and wind, and are more than satisfactory.

Of the dozen or more listed, Thunbergii, Japan Barberry, is the one most popular. It is a beautiful shrub at all seasons, highly colored foliage and brilliant scarlet berries remaining on the plant all winter. A point about this plant it adapts itself to all conditions and makes a desirable shrub for hedge purposes.

The Cotoneasters are second cousins to the Berberis, for they, too, have handsome foliage and decorative fruit which remains during the winter season. Many varieties are, and

Continued on Page 15

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**Bryant
Williams**

Santa Ysabel, Calif.

THE LATHHOUSE

A Series by Alfred D. Robinson.

No. 6 Begonias—Continued

Before going on with the Begonia subject I would like to mention one or two things that have come up in my lathhouse practice that may slip my mind if not dealt with on the spot.

I carry a large number of plants in boxes and pots some quite large, and I find that these require more attention than is ordinarily accorded them. A line of tall ones were up for renovation which consisted of a careful tamping of the soil round the edges disclosing several large cavities made by leaching and which are very bad for growth, the resulting deficiency was replaced with a mixture of loam leaf mould and bone meal but an effort to move these boxes to another location showed they were securely anchored by roots from a cypress outside the lathhouse that had come to the surface located the small hole for drainage and promptly started to take all moisture and nourishment from the unfortunate begonias. The lesson from this is to at least lift up all pots and boxes standing on the ground at regular and comparatively short intervals or raise them on something to form a small air space. Be suspicious of any receptacle on the ground that dries out unduly fast.

Another pointer is merely the use of a stiff light cane to remove old leaves or bloom stalks from tall begonias. For many years I have put in infinite and difficult toil getting these unsightly spots out of my lathhouse, but a month ago while shinning up a ladder to reach a very large and yellow leaf that would not fall, I brushed against another one which snapped with quite a noise and fell. It happened to be one of my best days and when I reached that yellow fellow I tapped him with my finger and he yelled and dropped. Since then I carry a stiff bamboo about six feet, quite light, and when I want to remove a growth I tap it smartly with a short stroke near the juncture to the main stem and off it comes. It is absolutely effective and more certain of the results than fishing.

Last month I said I was going to talk about the Fleshy Stemmed Begonias and I will. Among these I include what are often called the recumbent type of which the most common is *Feastii* that has a round dark leaf almost like a water lily and sends up in the early spring bunches of pink flowers on erect stems it is one of the very best for running over a mound or any uneven surface and will soon spread. I often wondered what *Feastii* stood for and find that a man named Feast introduced it and it conveys no suggestion of ice cream. Allied ones are Mrs. Townsend with same colored leaf but ser-

rated, *Manicata* and *Manicata aureo* with lighter green larger blotched leaves the last golden spotted both from Mexico not so vigorous and tending to become very straggly with few leaves. There is also a crested variety *Manicata aureo cristata* and *Feastii* has a crested sport called *Bunchii*. None of them for general purposes are as good as *Feastii* which is also excellent in baskets and is decorative and dressed all the time. Probably the old *Rubella* should be considered here, it has medium leaves on long stalks spotted with brown spots and comes from Nepal, it is not much featured now. That funny named variety *Sunderbruchi* with the allied kind *Nigricans*, is the most striking in foliage of all, its leaves are deeply serrated and very dark almost black with a velvety finish. *Peltata*, a sort with round leaves, like a milkweed in texture and color, is comparatively rare and only seen in pots and baskets, one year it took the prize at our flower show for unusual plants, though it has been in cultivation some time. Its flowers are white.

Every one knows that old soldier *Ricinifolia* with its huge bronzy leaves something like the castor oil bean plant and its immense flower heads on stalks three feet long, for a large boxed plant that will stay low it has no equal among the Begonias, there is some variation the bronze in the young foliage being much more marked and the leaves larger and rounder. A seedling of *Ricinifolia* was raised by Mrs. Mary Peace of Ocean Beach that had deeply serrated leaves almost like fingers and the foliage much darker green, but its habit is markedly procumbent and it is difficult to grow a good specimen.

Of all in this class the best known is *Verschaffeltiana* (spelling by Bailey no responsibility taken) it is that chap with the big light green leaves that always seem to be trying to part company with the knobby stalk. Early in the spring it sends up wondrous sprays of light pink flowers that persist for a month if the rains don't spoil them and when the flowers go the splendid foliage gets in action. For clump effect it is unsurpassed by any flower, but in single specimens either boxed or in the ground it is too long waisted and does not even wear socks, continually renewed by cuttings which root with astonishing ease it can be made acceptable as a potted plant and my first introduction to it was at San Quentin, where I journeyed one Sunday to tell the prisoners how bad they were and by inference I now suspect how good I was. On the platform was a splendid specimen of *Verschaff* grown by a burglar probably who purely as an amateur was a Begonia culturist. A native of Mexico somewhat similar in

habit, but much less vigorous and striking, with finger-like leaves, is *Caroliniaefolia*.

Making wonderful tub specimens we have *Gilsoni*, so far the only double-flowered fibrous *Begonia*, and it is not so much double as crested. The flowers are bluish pink in bunches, small and with a rosette-like crest, the leaves are smaller than the class and the very thick stem is dark brown. Plants six feet high are not exceptional and they stay in bloom almost continually.

A variety known as *Platanifolia* now, but formerly *Washingtoniana*, has a thick stem with large, plain green leaves and frankly I know nothing about it except that my specimen is always trying to die and darned near succeeding, just now two cuttings are the only representatives, I take pleasure in passing on Bailey's description of its flowers as very insignificant.

I am tempted to deal here with two other varieties ere I close this contribution to the misinformation about *Begonias*. They have large stems and the indecent habit of growth of *Verschaf* (if any think I am going to type out that full name all the time they are mistaken) these are *Jessie*, also known as *Multum in parva* or *vum* and the variegated companion *Templini* my edition of Bailey mentions neither but then even Bailey is not so much where *Begonias* are concerned. The growth of these two is again the effort of the leaves to climb off the plant and though the stem is big it has the least backbone for its size of any stem I know and is capable of more contortions. When it reaches an age that with most *Begonias* means a certain stability and dignity it not only won't hold itself erect but won't let a stake act for it. Nevertheless it has a charming blooming habit in our winter time and the foliage is dark green and pleasing. *Templini* has spots in the leaves quite brilliantly colored if given modified sunlight and occasionally I have grown a specimen that did me good to interview when feeling particularly trifling an exceptionally fine one was killed in our only real freeze.

Another peculiarity of these two is to grow small plantlets on the stem and leaves where an injury has occurred and even when there is no hurt when it feels so disposed.

Nearly all the *Begonias* mentioned in this article are very early or winter bloomers, they are all in flower in what should be our rainy season and their beauty has therefore been spoiled half the time. Not so much by the injury to petals as from the fact that the bloom stalks break off. It is therefore indicated that they should be grouped together where possible so that some protection from moisture can be given. No doubt the development of the lathhouse will include sections that can be roofed for emergencies. I am now trying a section under cloth and from a month's experience consider the innovation well worth while.

BALBOA PARK NOTES

Continued from page 3

ferent colored flowers. The same condition occurs in eucalyptus, especially the eucalyptus *ficifolia*, when no matter how fine the color of the flower was on the tree from which seed was saved, when you sow the seed and the plants grow to trees large enough to bloom, the diversity of color in the flowers and the different character of the trees from the original is such that you seldom get the color of the parent plant in the developed seedling, thereby proving that to raise seedlings that may be depended upon to come true to the original, they must be hybridized by hand and protected until the seed is set and ripened.

There are many other varieties of the subjects named in this article which I have not grown, therefore am unable to give our readers personal knowledge or recommendations as to their growth.

Seasonal flowers coming into bloom are the Dahlias. Twenty-five hundred tubers and seedlings have been planted in the park. The dahlia garden, south of the organ pavilion, is just coming into flower and also the large planting on the west side of the park, on the hill near Eighth street.

The pansy garden is now replanted with zinnias for fall bloom. Several new giant varieties are being tried out. Altogether there will be about ten thousand plants set out this season. Several thousand of the new types of American Beauty Asters have been planted, and about the same quantity of African Marigolds for late fall flowers.

The remodeling and renovating the Floral Association Building and new addition thereto is proceeding very well and will probably be completed by the first of August. This will not only provide a suitable home for the Association, but give us a chance to have very nice exhibits of seasonal flowers between the periods of the spring and fall shows.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

Continued from page 5

ell's Evergreen will give you fine large ears, and Golden Bantam smaller and quicker.

Don't neglect the growing vine crops, such as cucumbers, melons, tomatoes and squash. An application of Black Leaf 40 or Bordeaux Mixture for aphids and blight will often save the day.

In taking care of your tomato vines avoid sprinkling as much as possible, but water thoroughly every week or ten days in trenches partially filled with strawy manure. It will help a lot in keeping the vines off the ground and the tomatoes out of the dirt if you will drive a couple of 1x2 inch stakes into the ground at intervals along the row and then nail another 1x2 piece along the sides, eighteen inches or two feet high to support the vines.

The FLOWER SHOP



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HARDY SHRUBS AND HOW TO GROW THEM

Continued from page 12

have been introduced from China and the Himalayas. They like a sunny situation, not too wet, and make fine plants for rockeries. The Chinese employ them in miniature garden work and make very effective landscape plantings. Hydrangea. The list would not be complete without mentioning these magnificent small shrubs. While not suited, for exposed plantings, they mass beautifully in sheltered and partial shady places. The French varieties are wonderful, in pink and blue colors, but the *Paniculata grandiflora* with its immense panicles of white flowers, seems to be the favorite, although *Arborescens grandiflora* is a close rival. Both are summer bloomers and no garden quite seems complete without one or both.

Legustrum (Privet). These very useful shrubs are used mostly in the form of hedges, but even single specimens are most worthy of attention, with their graceful sprays of minute sweet scented flowers, in June and July, followed by glistening black berries which remain all winter. The foliage is almost evergreen and makes a cherry note to the winter landscape. Of the dozen listed, *Ovalifolium*, California Privet, is the finest. It is an all around good plant, needs little or no water, and is proof against the hot sun or wind. It is the one shrub that needs heavy pruning to keep within bounds.

Lonicera or Upright Bush Honeysuckles. These very necessary shrubs are nearly all of dense, upright habit, and are amongst the most effective shrubs for mass or hedge plant-

ing. The most of them are followed, after their season of bloom, by very handsome red fruit, which remains a long time. They seem to need very little water and give satisfaction in almost any location. Of the number listed, *Fragrantissima* is a favorite, although *Morrowii* is almost equally good. *Natidi* is a new one the U. S. Government is introducing, and is said to be fine.

The *Spiraea* (Meadow Sweet) is one of the most popular shrubs in cultivation, embracing as it does varieties that bloom through the entire summer. The bloom is grand, running from snow white to pink maroon crimson in different shades. The shrubs adapt themselves to almost any condition and make a beautiful garden in themselves, varying as they do in flower and leaf. *Van Houttei* is the best known, blooming in May and June. *Prunifolia* (Bridal Wreath) is a lovely subject, covered with double white bloom like miniature roses on slender branches, in April and May. *Billardii* is a good one to choose for its pink feathery flowers in July are very desirable. All the *spireas* adapt themselves to adverse conditions and their bloom is constant and much used for cut flowers. *Tamarix*. These shrubs are fine either for single specimens, massing or hedges. They are in much demand for cut flowers. Their feathery sprays of light green foliage and pink flowers carry from early spring till fall. All are good, but *Odessana* is the leader. These shrubs can be planted without fear of a failure, and age only adds to their beauty.

Viburnum (snowball). The *Viburnums* are all shrubs of fine form and handsome foliage, which colors beautifully in autumn and are extensively used in landscape work. We are accustomed to the old fashioned form such as grew in grandmother's garden, but the newer forms are such an improvement over the old we can scarce believe they belong to the same family. A dozen, some from Japan and China, one *Carlesii*, a rare fragrant form, rosy, white, a rare and valuable shrub for any garden. May and June sees them at their best, in time for Decoration Day cut flowers. Here in this altitude they seem to thrive best in partial shade, although I have seen them in open sun and little or no water ever given them.

Jasamine. This family of plants varies considerably, some are evergreen as well as deciduous. The yellow *Jasmine* of the South, *Revolutum*, is the most showy and is covered from early spring till late summer with its clusters of fragrant yellow flowers—one of the old favorites and a good standby for cut flowers. The foliage is almost evergreen, needs very little water, but must be pruned to keep in bounds. Needs some protection.

Lagerstromia (Crepe Myrtle). One of the handsomest of all deciduous flowering shrubs. Flowers are borne in large racemes at the

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tips of the new growth during the summer. The flowers are a delightful shade of bright pink. When the shrub is in bloom they are a mass of color. In the South this shrub is very popular, stands full sun and needs little moisture. *Buddleia Veilchiana* and *Buddleia Asiatica* are types of winter lilac, a Chinese shrub much sought after for cut flowers, as well as a beautiful specimen as a winter bloomer—by some it is called "Butterfly Bush" as its sweet lilac flowers attract myriads of butterflies. Here it is a summer bloomer and is killed down by frost. *Cydonia Japonica*. Japanese flowering quince. There are many new forms of this popular and well known flower, yet the old type, with deep crimson, flowers early in the spring, before the leaves open, makes it one of the shrubs that fills the bill for a color scheme. It has a thorny protection which makes it a desirable hedge plant. In leaf it is very fine but the most commendable trait is that of living almost entirely without water and under conditions that would kill other plants.

Aralia spinosa. *Hercules Club*, is rather an odd shrub, giving a tropical effect to a garden. Its large compound leaves are very decorative. In August the tops are covered with large clusters of white flowers followed by black berries. It has the bad habit of throwing up suckers which are best cut down at once. *Broom*, *Genista*. This group of plants is made up of shrubs producing pea-shaped yellow flowers with clover-like leaves. In most instances the branches are given in color. Rather upright and dense in form. They are all suited to planting upon poor, rocky soil, with little or no water. The best known variety is the Portugal or Spanish broom. This reaches a height of six feet and is covered with yellow pea-shaped flowers—much used for decorations. There are two other varieties, *Scotch* and *Andreanus*, both fine. A garden is not complete without these cheerful subjects, both as summer and winter ornamentals.

Hibiscus althea, or *Rose of Sharon*. These shrubs are of particular value because of the fact that the flowering season is during August and September, a time at which few other shrubs bloom. They prefer a sunny spot and deep moist loam. They are both single and double bloom, similar to a rose, ranging from white, pink, red to purple, two inches across. The variegated variety is very fine both in flower and foliage.

The *Elders*, *Zambucus*, are very fine, both in foliage and bloom, followed by edible berries, both black and white. The shrub is very highly recommended for planting in both wet and dry locations. The *Golden Elder* is a very beautiful shrub, much used for enlivening shrubberies.

Punica pomegranate. Beside being a novelty with its glistening leaves and fine fruit,

it makes one of the best hedge plants known. If wanted for flowers *P. granatum* bearing double red flowers. If for fruit *P. Wonderful* is to be recommended.

Arbution, or flowering maple, has large maple-like leaves, and showy bell-shaped flowers, blooming all summer. The shrub likes protection and does not stand much sun.

Last, but not least, is *Astilbe Davidii*, a new shrub introduced from China by Mr. Wilson. It has fern-like leaves and long flower plumes at the tip of the branches, blooming all summer. The shrub makes a fine subject for massing or planting, as a hedge. The flowers are fine as cut flowers and as an addition to the list is much to be recommended. The government is sending many new and rare shrubs to the experimental stations from foreign lands, some of which are proving their worth, others are disappointing in not adapting themselves to our conditions of soil and climate, but among the many deciduous shrubs herein mentioned, there are many of beauty and merit, worthy of trial in any garden.

THE FLOWER GARDEN

Continued from page 5

of mignonette every two or three weeks where it is to bloom. I like *Golden Queen*, and the *White Machet* is rather unusual. Do not delay putting in seeds of stocks if you have not already done so, so as to be able to transplant to permanent quarters by the time the rains come.

Pansy seeds can be sown from now on till late fall in flats, of course, and shifted on till ready to go outdoors. If you want extra fine blooms buy the best seed obtainable. It is high priced but pays. *Sweet Williams* should go in this month. These are a perennial, but in this section do much better if planted every fall to bloom the following spring and then pulled out. Among the perennials, if you want bloom next summer, you must sow now *Gaillardias*, *Geums* the Var. *Mrs. Bradshaw* is the one most often seen—brilliant scarlet. There is also a new one, a pure, deep yellow. *Penstemons*, *Foxgloves*, *Delphiniums*, *Canterbury Bells* and many others. sown, now will make your garden gay next summer. Any one of the above mentioned will grow with a minimum of care from seed and will prove much the most economical in the long run, but if you have neither time nor patience, let the nurseryman supply your wants with little plants. Don't buy old clumps.

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